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REPORT NO. 9

PROPOSED NEW WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation

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FOREST SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • JANUARY 1973

PROPOSED NEW WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

The original components of the National Wilderness Preservation System established by Congress in 1964 were all National Forest areas already under special management to retain their wilderness qualities.

Congress directed the Forest Service to review 34 additional National Forest Primitive Areas not immediately included in the system, for possible later inclusion. The agency is on schedule with this review process.

In addition to the designated Wilderness and Primitive Areas, there are many other areas, as yet roadless, in the 187-million-acre National Forest System which might qualify for Wilderness. As part of the Forest Service's long-range land management planning, an inventory and review has been made of all roadless areas in the National Forest System of over 5,000 acres; as well as roadless areas contiguous to existing primitive areas or wildernesses. Extensive public involvement has been part of this review.

The inventory identified a total of 1,448 roadless areas in the National Forest System, encompassing 55.9 million acres. As a result of the inventory and review process the Chief of the Forest Service, in consultation with the Regional Foresters, has proposed a list of 235 new wilderness study areas containing 11 million acres. The list is now being offered for national public review and comment before a final selection is made. An environmental impact statement covering the proposed action to select these areas for study has been filed with the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Wilderness Preservation in the National Forests . . . 1

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. 2

Review and Analysis Process 3

Proposed List of New Wilderness Study Areas 7

Questions and Answers 15

PROPOSED NEW WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The Wilderness System

The first public land area to be set aside as wilderness was designated half a century ago in New Mexico when the Forest Service set aside a 433,000-acre area of the Gila National Forest to protect its unique wilderness resource.

Today, there are some 11 million acres in the National Wilderness Preservation System, of which 10.7 million acres are within the National Forests.

Until the Wilderness Act became law in 1964, designation of wilderness areas was initiated only by the Chief of the Forest Service, with final authorization of areas over 100,000 acres by the Secretary of Agriculture. Before 1939, all designations were for Primitive Areas. A change of regulation in 1939 provided authority for designating Wilderness, and for review of Primitive Areas for reclassification as Wilderness.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established a Congressional policy ". . . to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." It defined "wilderness" as an area where the earth and its community of life is untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.

The Act provided for immediate inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System of some 9.1 million acres of National Forest land contained in 54 separate wilderness, wild, and canoe areas. It further required the Secretary of Agriculture to review for suitability as wilderness the 5.5 million additional acres within the National Forests then designated in 34 separate Primitive Areas and to report his findings to the President by September 3, 1974.

This Congressionally-directed study of primitive areas is still considered the first order of wilderness business for the Forest Service which expects to complete the review on schedule. Studies are made

on the ground by Forest Service specialists with scientific background in silviculture, soils, wildlife, botany, landscape architecture, geology, watershed, sociology, and other skills as needed. Mineral examinations are conducted by U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines.

Comprehensive reviews have been completed on 23 of the 34 Primitive Areas. The Congress has completed legislative action on 11 of these Primitive Areas. These, plus one other area acted on by Congress, have been added to the Wilderness System, bringing the present number of National Forest Wilderness Areas to 66. Still awaiting Congressional action are proposals on 12 Primitive Areas. The balance of 11 remaining Primitive Areas are in various stages of study by the Forest Service.

Other National Forest Reserved Areas

The Forest Service has designated a number of other areas, in addition to those in the Wilderness System, where development activity is limited or prohibited.

There are 96 Scenic Areas, covering 786,576 acres; 13 Geological Areas of 57,563 acres; 101 Research Natural Areas of 101,673 acres; and, also, several Biological, Historical and other special areas. In all they total 988,497 acres. These special reserved areas are designated by the Chief of the Forest Service for permanent protection of their unique, physical, biological, zoological, vegetative or other qualities and for research and educational purposes.

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION

The Purpose

Pioneer in the concept of wilderness management on public lands, the Forest Service has also from its earliest years followed a policy for managing the National Forests to obtain a wide range of goods and services for the American people. Congress gave specific direction for this management policy with passage of the Organic Act of 1897 and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

Public use of the National Forests has increased steadily over the years. Not only is there a marked increase in Primitive recreation uses such as hiking, sightseeing, backpacking, and camping, but also in other uses which have impacts on the natural environment.

In meeting its long-range, multiple use management planning responsibilities, the Forest Service recognized that further steps were needed now to identify areas for further study as wilderness, and withhold development on these lands until they can be fully studied for possible inclusion in the Wilderness system.

The 172.7 million acres in the National Forest System not specified as Wilderness or Primitive Areas under the Wilderness Act of 1964, contain many vast roadless areas. Aware that many of these may qualify as wilderness, the Forest Service has inventoried and evaluated with the public's help all roadless areas of 5,000 acres of more in the National Forest System for potential alternate uses. The primary goal of this review was to identify candidate areas for possible further study based on their suitability, availability and need for potential inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Where the Lands Are

Of the 187 million acres within the National Forest System, 87 percent are located in the western United States while 13 percent are in the East. Much of the eastern area, acquired after the initial establishment of the forest reserves from public domain, was formerly logged over or developed in other ways. Throughout the East, from north to south, the impacts of industry and relatively high population levels have drastically altered the original ecosystems of pioneer days.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 defines wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man...". Most of the roadless areas were found west of the 100th meridian where the great bulk of such lands exist within the National Forest System. However, two areas in the East, and one in Puerto Rico, have been included in the list of proposed areas for further study and consideration as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Forest Service is aware, however, of the growing needs for eastern public land areas which offer opportunities for primitive recreation. In an effort to help meet these needs the Forest Service is presently in the process of considering alternative types of designation for certain eastern land areas that could provide a primitive recreation experience. The public has been asked to provide comments and suggestions as to the type of designation, administrative or legislative, best suited to these areas.

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS PROCESS

Local and Regional Review

During the roadless area review each Forest Service region went to the public at local and regional levels, and opinions were solicited through workshops, mailings of maps and brochures, and public meetings. As a result, considerable helpful information was gathered which became essential to the study and is reflected in the list of proposed new wilderness study areas.

While there was some variation in approaches used, the public involvement process in general involved mass mailings to key individuals and organizations; talks to civic and private groups; meetings and reports with other agencies on a local, State and intra-State basis; contacts with the radio, television and print media, advisory groups and boards, ad hoc committees, as well as public meetings throughout the Regions sponsored by the Forest Service.

Maps of unroaded and undeveloped areas were made available to facilitate the public's involvement in the Roadless Area Review process. There were discussions with the public regarding individual areas and public comment was solicited as to which ones should become new wilderness study areas.

Nationally, over 300 meetings were held, drawing the attendance of more than 25,000 people and stimulating more than 50,000 opinions expressed orally and in writing at the local and regional levels. These comments and suggestions have contributed substantially to the study process and the Forest Service extends sincere appreciation to all who participated.

The apparent relative wilderness value in the roadless areas inventoried was the primary criterion considered in their selection for study as candidate wilderness. Other broad considerations used in identifying candidate areas included:

- Dispersal of the future wilderness system as widely as possible.

- Representation of as many ecosystems as possible to best serve the scientific and educational purposes of wilderness preservation.

- Determination of relative values of other resources foregone as a result of potential wilderness classification.

After consideration of all criteria and an analysis of public comment and suggestions each Regional Forester developed a list of proposed areas. The list was then sent to the Chief of the Forest Service for further analysis and review based on national consideration.

The National Review

At the national level the proposed study areas were selected from the full inventory of roadless areas, using all of the information available, including the expressed public points of view. The Regional Foresters' recommendations were tested against common, service-wide criteria.

The national review and analysis process of the 1,448 Areas involved the following elements.

1. Evaluation of each roadless area against wilderness quality standards to arrive at a comparative wilderness quality rating.

2. Evaluation of each study area in terms of other resource values which might be lost or diminished if the area were classified as wilderness.

3. Analysis of public comment at all levels with its relationship to the individual areas.

Included as selected areas in the initial stage of review were 61 areas containing 4.7 million acres which had been officially committed to study by prior Forest Service decisions, judicial direction, or Congressional statute.

The 61 are:

(a) Areas adjacent to existing Primitive Areas that have been or are being studied as part of the Primitive Area Review. The studies will be completed on these when the Primitive Areas Review process is completed in late 1974.

(b) Eight areas not adjacent to existing Primitive Areas that the Forest Service has previously designated as New Study Areas. They are: Cougar Lakes, Mount Aix, Alpine and Enchantment in the State of Washington and Tracy Arm - Ford's Terror, Granite Fiords, Russell Fiords and Nelly Juan in Alaska.

(c) Areas set up by Congressional action for study: Indian Peaks, Colorado; Lower Minam River, Oregon; and the Dunoir Area, Wyoming.

The full list of the 1,448 areas went through a three-stage screening and ranking process, using a variety of scientific and technological skills.

The first stage identified those areas which appeared to offer the most outstanding wilderness characteristics and which drew wide support on their need to be studied in the wilderness context.

The second stage identified those areas that were low in wilderness quality or had already been committed to non-wilderness use.

The third stage ranked those remaining areas by applying another series of criteria to match their relative qualities against the values of foregone opportunities to provide other goods and services to society

if the areas were set aside for wilderness study. Also considered in this third stage were potential scientific usefulness, geographic dispersion and proximity to population centers of the area.

The Regional Foresters then took part with the Chief and his staff in completing the national list of proposed areas. This process was designed to achieve a spectrum of proposals near the broadest interests of all the people.

The result of this process was the selection of 235 proposed study areas totaling 11 million acres.

The New Study Areas selected will be placed in a reserved status until the intensive study and the legislative process determines their acceptability as designated wilderness. The selection of study areas at this time does not preclude identification of other areas for wilderness study at a future date. The list of proposed areas is put forth now in order to obtain further public review and comment. An Environmental Statement for this proposal has been filed with the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

Copies of the Environmental Impact Statement may be obtained from:

National Technical Information Service
Department of Commerce
Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22151

All candidate study areas will be managed to protect their wilderness characteristics.

Comments and suggestions from the public relative to the proposed list of selected study areas are invited. They should be forwarded to the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D. C. 20250.

The list of proposed areas follows.

PROPOSED LIST OF NEW WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

(NOTE: AREAS OF LESS THAN 5,000 ACRES ARE CONTIGUOUS TO ESTABLISHED WILDERNESS OR PRIMITIVE AREAS)

STATE	REGION ( ) & AREA IDENT.	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Montana	(1) 17	Gallatin and Beaverhead	Hilgard	79,000
	(1) 19	Gallatin	Hyalite	22,268
	(1) 20	Gallatin	North Absaroka	221,044
	(1) 21	Gallatin	Lionhead	18,000
	(1) 261	Gallatin	Hell Roaring Buffalo Fork	71,606
	(1) 262	Gallatin	Abundance Wolverine Lost Creek	20,832
	(1) 263	Gallatin	Mt. Zimmer	600
	(1) 264	Gallatin and Custer	Lake Plateau	77,365
	(1) 1	Beaverhead	West Big Hole	38,369
	(1) 2	Beaverhead	Italian Peak	9,800
	(1) 3	Beaverhead	West Pintlar	1,800
	(1) 10	Beaverhead and Deerlodge	Middle Mountain Tobacco Roots	5,820
	(1) 9	Deerlodge	Flint Range	35,268
	(1) 270	Custer	Broadwater River	213
	(1) 12	Lewis & Clark	Rocky Mountain Face Continental Divide	62,100
	(1) 22	Lewis & Clark and Helena	Silver King Falls Creek	29,700
	(1) 26	Lewis & Clark	Renshaw Mountain	26,100
	(1) 27	Lewis & Clark	Deep Creek	28,900
	(1) 23	Helena	Arrasta Stonewall	9,400
	(1) 25	Helena	Gates of the Mountains	6,000
	(1) 265	Custer	Fishtail Plateau	24,175
	(1) 266	Custer	Saddleback Mountain	11,306
	(1) 267	Custer	Red Lodge Creek Hell Roaring	42,002
	(1) 268	Custer	Shelve Lake	711
	(1) 269	Custer	Rock Island Lake	950
	(1) 271	Custer	Goose Lake	500
	(1) 15	Kootenai & Flathead	Tuchuck	21,960
	(1) 16	Kootenai & Flathead	Thompson Seton	25,500
	(1) 14	Lolo	Grizzly Basin	5,500
	(1) 11	Flathead	Middle Fork Continental Divide	302,700
	(1) 13	Flathead	Swan Bunker	60,000

STATE	REGION ( ) & AREA IDENT.	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Partly in Montana				
Montana Idaho	(1) 29	Lolo Clearwater	Hoodoo	75,484
Montana Idaho	(1) 28	Kootenai Kaniksu	Scotchman Peak	27,620
Idaho	(1) 4	Bitteroot	Little Clearwater River	66,600
	(1) 5	Bitteroot	Hells Half Acre	71,700
	(4) 32	Boise	Ten Mile Creek	67,000
	(4) 33	Boise	Wolf Mountain	39,730
	(4) 111	Challis	Borah Peak	120,000
	(4) 112	Challis	Soldier Lakes	30,000
	(4) 113	Sawtooth, Challis	Pioneer Mountains	73,000
	(4) 114	Sawtooth, Challis	White Clouds	220,000
	(4) 115	Challis	Hanson Lakes	16,000
	(4) 314	Sawtooth	Boulder Mountains	55,000
	(4) 315	Sawtooth	Smokey Mountains	30,860
	(4) 351	Targhee	Lion Head Wilderness	13,900
	(1) 232	Nezperce	Middle Bagamin	12,800
	(1) 233	Nezperce	Upper Mallard Creek	27,000
	(1) 290	Nezperce	Hells Canyon Seven Devils	36,000
	(4) 253	Payette	Patrick Butte Lava Ridge	59,240
	(4) 254	Payette	Payette Lakes Lick Creek North	53,325
	(4) 255	Payette	Lake Fork Lick Creek South	85,000
	(4) 256	Payette	Pinnacle Peak	41,800
	(4) 282	Salmon	Clear Creek Garden Creek	43,264
	(4) 284	Salmon	Big Deer Creek Candidate	9,540
	(4) 357	Targhee	Italian Peaks Wilderness	42,500
Partly in Idaho				
Idaho	(1) 8	Kaniksu	Salmo Priest	14,200
Washington		Colville		
Montana Idaho	(1) 29	Lolo Clearwater	Hoodoo	82,055
Montana Idaho	(1) 28	Kootenai Kaniksu	Scotchman Peak	9,400

STATE	REGION ( ) & AREA IDENT.	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Idaho Utah	(4) 96	Cache	Mt. Naomi	10,000
Idaho Wyoming	(4) 336	Targhee	Palisades Back Country	54,835
Colorado	(2) DJ	Routt	10 Poose Creek	3,400
	(2) DI	Routt	9 Mount Orno	60,251
	(2) DB1	Routt	Mad Creek	44,300
	(2) DR1	Routt	18 Rainbow Lakes	3,000
	(2) DA1	Routt	Davis Peak	16,100
	(2) CB	Roosevelt	East Rawah	18,000
	(2) CA	Roosevelt	Montgomery Pass	2,400
	(2) CF1	Roosevelt	Indian Peaks	19,900
	(2) CC	Roosevelt	Shipman Park	9,700
	(2) WC	White River	3 Skinny Fish	14,000
	(2) WW	White River	23 Maroon Bells Snow Mass East	24,315
	(2) WV	White River	22 Maroon Bells Snow Mass West	52,650
	(2) WH	White River	8 Sweetwater	17,580
	(2) WG	White River	7 Red Dirt	7,000
	(2) WF	White River	6 Derby Area	10,900
	(2) XC	White River	29 Gore Eagles Nest	79,000
	(2) WE	White River	5 Dome Peak	11,500
	(2) WD	White River	4 White River	75,100
	(2) GB	Gunnison	LaGarita	47,300
	(2) GD1	Gunnison	Chochetopa Creek	3,400
	(2) GT1	Gunnison	W. Elk	74,600
	(2) GS1	Gunnison	19 Beaver Castle	11,600
	(2) GN1	Gunnison	14 Maroon Bells Snow Mass	10,700
	(2) EQ	San Juan	10 Grimes Creek Virginia Gulch	59,540
	(2) EP	San Juan	17 Lizard Head	27,600
	(2) EC	San Juan	Blanco River Divide	39,000

STATE	REGION ( ) & AREA IDENT.	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
	(2) ER	San Juan	Elk Creek	18,466
	(2) RD	Rio Grande	4 Deep Creek Decker Creek Area	200,748
	(2) RC	Rio Grande	3 Upper Rio Grande	81,790
	(2) RH1	Rio Grande	Snow Mesa-Bristol Head	12,160
	(2) RI	Rio Grande	Zapata	30,080
	(2) RF	Rio Grande	Sangre De Cristo	71,107
	(2) SK	San Isabel	Colony	22,400
	(2) SJ1	San Isabel	Electra Peak	14,600
	(2) AC	Arapaho	Upper Chicago Creek	10,200
	(2) AL	Arapaho	Gore Eagles Nest	41,796
	(2) AA	Arapaho	Indian Peaks	41,031
	(2) UC	Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre	Woods Lakes	800
	(2) UB	Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre	Mount Sneffels	18,400
	(2) UA	Grand Mesa- Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	88,790
	(2) PA	Pike	3 Abyss Lake	24,160
Wyoming	(2) LJ	Shoshone	Wapiti Valley North	19,480
	(2) LT	Shoshone	20 Lincoln Point	2,000
	(2) LI	Shoshone	Trout Creek	27,000
	(2) LS	Shoshone	19 Wiggins Fork	300
	(2) LR	Shoshone	18 Mount Kent	5,100
	(2) LQ	Shoshone	17 Wood River	36,000
	(2) LP	Shoshone	Francs Peak	55,700
	(2) LY	Shoshone	25 Middle Fork	60,000
	(2) LN	Shoshone	South Fork	7,300
	(2) LX	Shoshone	24 Jakeys Fork	20,500
	(2) LM	Shoshone	Wapiti Valley South	40,000
	(2) LW	Shoshone	23 Dunoir	15,200
	(2) LB	Shoshone	2 Reef	14,000
	(2) LL	Shoshone	Sleeping Giant	5,160
	(2) LV	Shoshone	22 Sixmile	3,300
	(2) LN1	Shoshone	South Fork	75,700
	(2) LK	Shoshone	Wapiti Valley East	19,480
	(2) LU	Shoshone	21 Boedeker Butte	2,600
Partly in Wyoming				
Idaho	(4) 336	Targhee	Palisades Back Country	
Wyoming				74,675

STATE	REGION ( ) & AREA IDENT.	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
	(2) BD	Big Horn	4 Cloud Peak Contiguous	62,200
	(2) BK	Big Horn	11 Twin Lake Coney Lake	3,660
	(2) BJ	Big Horn	10 Little Goose	34,960
	(2) BI	Big Horn	9 Piney Creek	17,200
	(2) BH	Big Horn	8 Rock Creek	34,090
	(2) MP	Medicine Bow	Laramie Peak	15,290
	(2) MA1	Medicine Bow	Sheep Mountain	13,900
	(4) 75	Bridger	Southern Wyoming Range	72,000
	(4) 49	Bridger	Silver Creek Toboggan Lake	10,060
	(4) 53	Bridger	Snake Lake	3,400
	(4) 343	Targhee	West Slope Tetons Wilderness Candidate	172,000
	(4) 363	Teton	Teton Corridor	28,156
	(4) 382	Teton	Gros Ventre	145,500
Arizona	(3) 22	Coconino	Secret Mountain Red Rock	32,700
	(3) 23	Coconino	West Clear Creek	23,456
	(3) 25	Coconino	Fossil Creek Headwaters	11,720
	(3) 27	Coconino	Wet Beaver Creek	8,794
	(3) 29	Coronado	Portal Peak	16,000
	(3) 30	Coronado	Jones Ridge	3,500
	(3) 31	Coronado	Erickson Peak	9,000
	(3) 32	Coronado	Black Rock	14,100
	(3) 39	Coronado	Tumacacori	39,600
	(3) 50	Kaibab	Kanab Creek	71,000
	(3) 52	Kaibab	Saddle Mountain	8,400
	(3) 61	Prescott	Granite Mountain	5,500
	(3) 61A	Prescott	Castle Creek	15,000
	(3) 72	Tonto	Verde	31,840
	(3) 73	Tonto	Hells Gate	32,840
	(3) 74	Tonto	Sierra Ancha	1,500
	(3) 75	Tonto	Salome	14,900
	(3) 76	Tonto	Alder Creek	30,500
	(3) 78	Tonto	Goldfield	11,300
	(3) 78A	Tonto	Lime Creek	21,800
	(3) 78B	Tonto	Superstition Additions	20,500

STATE	REGION ( ) & AREA IDENT.	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
New Mexico	(3) 4	Carson	Latir Peak	18,600
	(3) 5	Carson	Columbine Hondo	34,600
	(3) 6	Carson	South Fork	9,400
	(3) 9	Carson	Jicarita Creek	10,440
	(3) 11	Carson	Sierra Negra	8,300
	(3) 15	Cibola	Guadalupe	6,320
	(3) 16	Cibola	Apache Kid	61,400
	(3) 19	Cibola	Manzano	27,000
	(3) 45	Gila	Frisco	14,246
	(3) 56	Lincoln	Captain Mountain	29,600
	(3) 59	Lincoln	Southern Guadalupe Mountains	19,800
	(3) 60	Lincoln	White Mountains Wilderness Additions	12,880
	(3) 62	Santa Fe	San Pedro Parks Additions	5,500
	(3) 63	Santa Fe	North Fork Lake	1,420
	(3) 64	Santa Fe	Bear Creek	4,550
	(3) 65	Santa Fe	Santa Fe Basin	7,545
	(3) 66	Santa Fe	Pajarito Basin	33,700
	(3) 68	Santa Fe	Macho Canyon	18,000
Utah	(4) 164	Dixie	Pine Valley Mt.	41,134
	(4) 169	Dixie	Ashdown Gorge	8,590
	(4) 200	Fishlake	Tushar Mt.	36,280
	(4) 201	Fishlake	Thousand Lake Mt.	32,000
	(4) 202	Fishlake	Fishlake Mountain	18,560
	(4) 246	Manti-LaSal	Dark Canyon Woodenshoe Canyon	60,000
	(4) 410	Unita, Wasatch	Lone Peak	12.960
	(4) 420	Wasatch	Victory Mountain	42,560
Partly in Utah Idaho Utah	(4)	Cache	Mt. Naomi	42,800
Nevada	(4) 224	Humboldt	Camp Creek Goat Creek	22,400
	(4) 233	Humboldt	Mt. Moriah	32,000
	(4) 234	Humboldt	South Snake	22,400
	(4) 225	Wasatch	Fox Creek Peak	880
	(4) 227	Wasatch	Ruby Mountains	55,180
	(4) 398	Toiyabe	Toiyabe Mountains	141,011

STATE	REGION ( ) & AREA IDENT.	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Partly in Nevada				
Nevada California	(5) 73	Inyo	White Mountain	10,640
California	(5) 8	Klamath	Johnson	4,400
	(5) 13	Klamath	Snoozer	20,000
	(5) 14	Klamath	Shackleford	4,440
	(5) 15	Klamath	Etna	10,600
	(5) 17	Klamath	Portuguese	31,878
	(5)121	Klamath Shasta Trinity Six Rivers	Salmon Trinity Alps Primitive Area Additions	201,643
	(5) 65	Eldorado Stanislaus	Mokelumne	9,818
	(5) 23	Shasta Trinity	Mt. Shasta	24,740
	(5) 68	Sierra	N. Fork San Joaquin	39,980
	(5) 81	Inyo Sequoia	Upper Kern	130,625
	(5) 97	Los Padres	Madulce	32,000
	(5)108	Angeles	Sheep Mountain	31,680
	(5)109	Angeles	Cucamonga	3,500
	(5)122	Sequoia	High Sierra Primitive Area Addition	
	(4)394	Toiyabe	Hoover Wilderness Extension	56,908
Partly in Calif. Nevada California	(5) 73	Inyo	White Mountain	101,360
Washington	(6) 42	Gifford Pinchot Snoqualmie	Cougar Lake	135,650
	(6) 52	Gifford Pinchot Snoqualmie	Goat Rocks	7,960
	(6) 54	Gifford Pinchot	Mt. Adams	18,100
	(6)316	Gifford Pinchot	Cortright	2,200
	(6)318	Gifford Pinchot	Limited	10,700
	(6) 44	Olympic	Mildred Lakes	14,041
	(6) 45	Olympic	Quilcene	43,000
	(6) 47	Olympic	The Brothers	13,229
	(6) 41	Snoqualmie Wenatchee	Alpine Lakes	267,000
	(6)D12	Snoqualmie	Little Bald Mt.	21,400
	(6)D05	Snoqualmie	Miller River	38,000
	(6)D07	Snoqualmie	Lake Dorothy	6,040

STATE	REGION ( ) & AREA IDENT.	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Partly in Wash. Idaho Washington	(1) 8	Kaniksu Colville	Salmo Priest	21,300
	(6) D08	Snoqualmie	Mt. Thompson Rampart	2,850
	(6) H08	Wenatchee	Kitan	69,100
	(6) 51	Mt. Baker Wenatchee	Glacier Peak	45,570
Oregon	(6) 43	Siuslaw	Cummims Creek	6,100
	(6) 46	Rogue River Winema	Sky Lakes	107,900
	(6) 48	Deschutes	Diamond Peak	8,000
	(6) 59	Deschutes Willamette	Three Sisters	28,090
	(6) 57	Deschutes Willamette	Mt. Washington	5,230
	(6) 50	Fremont	Gearhart Mt.	360
	(6) 53	Siskiyou	Kalmiopsis	17,400
	(6) 55	Mount Hood	Mt. Hood	15,500
	(6) 604	Mount Hood	Zigzag Mt.	17,990
	(6) 56	Willamette	Mt. Jefferson	5,650
	(6) 58	Malheur	Strawberry Mt.	17,800
	(6) G10	Wallowa-Whitman	Lower Minam	32,000
Alaska	(10) 1	North Tongass	Petersburg Creek Area	24,000
	(10) 4	North Tongass	Tracy Arm Fords Terror	902,000
	(10) 6	North Tongass	Russell Fiord	227,000
	(10) 2	South Tongass	King Salmon Capes Area	120,000
	(10) 7	South Tongass	Granite Fiords	590,000
	(10) 5	Chugach	Nellie Juan	704,000
North Carolina	(8) 1	National Forests in North Carolina	Joyce Kilmer Slickrock	14,935
Florida	(8) 2	National Forests in Florida	Bradwell Bay	22,000
Puerto Rico	ITF(1)	Caribbean	El Cacique	8,488

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Why is the Forest Service reviewing its undeveloped areas for potential wilderness classification?

A. This is the logical next step in the Forest Service contribution toward formation of an optimum wilderness system. The first segment of the system was established from wildernesses and wild areas in 1964 with the passage of the National Wilderness Preservation Act. The second stage is now underway involving the study of Primitive Areas in the National Forests for possible recommendation of wilderness status to the President and Congress. The Forest Service is on schedule and expects to finish that study process by the end of 1974, as Congress ordered. In anticipation of meeting this deadline, the Forest Service moved toward rounding out the system with a 1967 directive from the Chief, calling for the selection of new study areas as part of the continuing multiple use planning and management of all National Forest System lands. He then directed Regional Foresters to recommend additional undesignated roadless areas from this inventory for study when the Primitive Area studies were completed in 1974. The order was given additional impetus because of the realization that wilderness resource could be lost with certain kinds of development. By identifying areas early, they would be assured of protection until intensive study could be conducted on them under the terms of the National Wilderness Preservation Act.

Q. What is the Forest Service view regarding the need for wilderness?

A. The Forest Service believes that wilderness is a priceless part of our American heritage which should be preserved for future generations, both for scientific and spiritual values. It was Forest Service men, such as Arthur Carhart, Aldo Leopold, and Robert Marshall, who were the first to realize the value of the wilderness and campaign for its maintenance in the natural resource storehouse.

Long before there was any public outcry for a wilderness system, the Forest Service had developed a concept of wilderness management and begun administratively to designate portions of the National Forest System for this purpose. The first such wilderness was established in the Gila National Forest of New Mexico in 1924. Finally, when the National Wilderness Preservation System was established in 1964, all its initial components were in the National Forests.

The Forest Service considers wilderness even more precious today because the base of undeveloped lands in the nation have dwindled rapidly in the last 50 years. At the same time the realization of the scientific need for such areas as ecological benchmarks has grown rapidly.

But, on the other hand, the Forest Service does not believe that all public forests should be wilderness. There is a great need for the products which public forest lands can and must provide. The Forest Service objective is to provide an optimum mixture of wilderness and other resources. The Roadless Area Review and Evaluation analysis is an attempt to move toward achievement of that end.

Q. Under what authority has the Forest Service conducted the Roadless Area Review?

A. National Forest lands are generally managed by the Forest Service under the Organic Administration Act of 1897, the Weeks Act of 1911, and the Multiple Use - Sustained Yield Act of 1960. The Roadless Area Review was conducted as part of Forest Service management of the National Forest System as authorized by these Acts.

Q. What are factors that make some roadless areas suitable for wilderness study and others not?

A. Criteria in selection of candidate wilderness includes such obvious characteristics as scenic quality, size, isolation, variety of potential wilderness experiences and activities.

Other factors of particular value in naming proposed areas for this review included dispersal of areas throughout the National Forest System; selection of areas containing the above wilderness value over and above value of foregone opportunities to produce other goods and services for society; location of areas accessible to population centers; selection of areas representing a variety of ecosystems.

Q. What influence did the approximately 50,000 expressions of public opinion you solicited have on this selection of proposed new study areas?

A. At every stage of the selection process, from local to national level, public expressions of opinion were important deciding considerations in picking the areas for proposed wilderness study. On the local level, public opinion was actively sought to help make the initial selection of proposed areas. From public meetings, letters, advice from civic organizations, public agencies or advisory groups, the local Forest Supervisor identified public sentiment for designation or management of an area. He used this information to make his recommendations to the Regional Forester. The Regional Forester, in turn, considered these expressions of local opinion as well as those received at the regional level to make his recommendations to the Forest Service Chief in Washington. In making these recommendations, he placed the roadless areas in four categories: (a) areas receiving general public support for wilderness study; (b) areas not receiving general public support for wilderness study; (c) areas receiving obviously divided public comment regarding wilderness study; and (d) areas receiving no public comment.

Q. What effect did the Roadless Area lawsuit and its dismissal have on your selection process for proposed wilderness study areas?

A. None whatsoever. During the pendency of the suit, we simply continued our selection process on the basis of the criteria we had already set up. This process has continued since the suit was dismissed and has produced the list of proposed candidate areas in this booklet. The target date of January 1973 for announcing the Chief's proposed list of new study areas was made before the Sierra Club suit was filed.

Q. In view of recognized increasing demand for wilderness, why has the Forest Service selected only about 20 percent of the roadless areas as candidates for wilderness study?

A. In addition to the demand for wilderness there are also rising demands for the many other goods and services provided by the National Forest. The problem which had to be considered was: How much wilderness does America need and how much of the resource-producing National Forest System should be devoted to meeting this need? In selecting the list of candidate areas, we attempted to provide the best possible mix of areas which considered the following objectives:

---To obtain the most wilderness value relative to the costs and value of foregone opportunities to produce other goods and services;

---To disperse the future wilderness system as widely as possible;

---To represent as many ecosystems as possible.

Q. Why are there so few proposed study areas East of the Mississippi?

A. National Forest lands in the East are relatively limited and for the most part have been marked by obvious evidences of use by man. The Wilderness Act defined wilderness as "...an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man..." Two areas in the East, plus one in Puerto Rico, were found to qualify as new study areas. These have been included in the proposed list of new wilderness study areas. However, the Forest Service is aware of the need for areas offering a primitive-type recreation experience in the East. It has asked for public comment and suggestions as to what types of designation would be best suited to such National Forest areas and is presently in the process of considering alternative types of designation for these areas.

Q. Many roadless areas within the National Forests are not included in the proposed list for new wilderness study areas. Are these lost to future consideration for wilderness designation?

A. No. The selection of areas to be studied for wilderness at this time does not preclude the identification of other areas in the future which it may be determined should be studied for possible wilderness classification. Additional study areas can be identified at any time through multiple use planning and other means.

Q. How can the public be assured that the non-selected roadless areas will be given additional consideration for selection as new study areas?

A. The Chief of the Forest Service has declared that the Forest Service will file environmental impact statements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) covering all inventoried roadless areas before taking any action which would change their wilderness character and prevent further consideration of an area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Thus until an environmental statement is filed covering a particular area no activities such as cutting timber or building roads will occur. In the process of considering alternatives in preparing the environmental statement, the area may yet be considered for selection as a new study area.

Q. Why do studies of the newly selected areas have to be deferred until after 1974?

A. Some of the studies will be started as Regions are able to conduct them, but the first order of business is the completion of Primitive Area Reviews, now under way. The rigorous schedule set by Congress through the Wilderness Preservation Act must be met first. Then the Forest Service can go on to consider the possibilities of adding to the system.

Q. How do you plan to collect public opinions, questions and statements on this preliminary list of "study areas" for possible wilderness designation? Will it be sent back to the field for additional public meetings, etc?

A. It does not appear necessary for the Forest Service to sponsor further public meetings at this time. Regional Foresters and other Forest Service people will explain the study process and methods used to develop the proposed list upon request. Other comments and statements relating to the list and the Environmental Impact State should be addressed to:

Chief, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

GPO 940-855

Q. In the context of wilderness as a multiple use, what effect will the reservation of the proposed wilderness study lands have on the other uses?

A. Of course, a specific answer won't be known until the list becomes final because areas may be added or deleted after public review is completed in the next few months. Examples of prohibited development in the areas finally selected are: Roads, recreation site development, and most water supply developments, wildlife habitat improvement works, special use sites, domestic livestock range improvements and timber harvest. However, if the 235 areas embracing 11 million acres are accepted, we expect such impacts as the following on other uses:

*No non-wilderness recreation facilities would be allowed in the New Study areas, reducing the opportunities for developing sites for winter sports, campgrounds, and other mass recreation facilities.

*Wildlife and fisheries management practices will be modified to insure wilderness characteristics. Thus, changing of vegetative cover and fertilization for habitat improvement, or artificial structures, such as fish ladders, will be restricted.

*Reduction in the number of permitted livestock on some allotments could occur because the usual grazing management modifications to protect soil, water and vegetation, such as fence and waterhole building will be limited.

*Facilities such as roads, airports, railroads, power and pipelines, electronic sites and similar developments will not be allowed, so they will have to be built elsewhere, increasing impacts on these other lands.

*Potential for managing downstream water yields will be decreased because such watershed activities as vegetation modification or "cloud seeding" will not be allowed.

*Firefighting and disease and insect control acitivities will be restricted and could result in considerable economic and environmental impacts. And only emergency prevention or restoration measures will be permitted to cope with other disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, slides, and windstorms.

*The estimated annual allowable harvest in National Forests will be reduced by approximately 301 million board feet, or about 2 percent of the current total annual allowable harvest for all National Forests. Most of the foregone timber harvest in the new study areas will be softwood sawtimber.

Q. How can more specific information be obtained on a particular roadless area?

A. More information on a roadless area may be obtained from the Regional Forester or Forest Supervisor administering the area. A list of all Regional and National Forest Offices and their addresses, FS-13, "Field Offices of the Forest Service," is available from Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

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